INDEPENDENT COLORED MEN

**LEADERS ANONG THEIR RACE WHO

CHOODS THEIR OF POLITICS.**

Brief Section of The Politics of the Politics of the Table Date of Table Date of the Politics of the Table Date of Table Date of Table Date of the Politics of the Table Date of Table Date of the Politics of the Table Date of Table Date bany. Here James attended the public schools, and in 1860 he received a scholarship in a competitive examination, and entered the Boys' Academy at Albany, one of the oldest preparatory schools in the State. In 1861 both his parents died, but friends came to his assistance, and he graduated on June 30, 1864, with high rank, having gained the prize for the best English essay and the Bock literary medal, He soon after entered the law office of Jacob J. Worner, subsequently one of the Commissioners to rovise the statutes, then at Albany, being at the same time the confidential bookkeeper of Adam Blake, the celebrated colored caterer and hotel proprietor. After finishing his sourse and passing his terms at the Albany Law School, he was regularly admitted to the har at the May term, 1870, and was subsequently admitted to practice at the bar of the United States courts. In 1872 he joined the Liberal movement and attended as a delocate the National Liberal Hepublican Convention. When the two conventions came together and formed the Demogratic Liberal Republican Convention, Mr. Matthews, at the instance of Samuel J. Tilden, delivered the congratulatory speech to a surprised and electrified audience of both Demograts and Republicans. Since that time to the present Mr. Matthews has been an active Democrat, and has empoyed the confidence and settem of the best men of his party in New York State. As a lawyer, he ranks high at the Albany bar, and he enjoyed a lucrative practice prior to his appointment as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, his clients being principally white persons.

Peter Humphries Clark of Ohio is the most in their fortunes with the Democratic party, and it was every generally accepted that he was the most capable colored men who have cast the most capable colored men who have cast

ed man to succeed. Douglass. Mr.



ceived, in 1846, a place

as resistant teacher, with the understanding
that he should still pursue his studies in the
higher branches taught in the school. When
he left this school in 1848 he entered the establishment of Thomas Varney to learn the
art and mystery of stereotyping, as he did not
care to enter the barber shop conducted by his be left this school in 1948 he entered the catablishment of Thomas Varney to Isara the art and mystery of stereotyping, as he did not care to enter the barber shop conducted by his father. Two things account for the liberality of Mr. Varney in giving a colored by a chance to learn a trade, while others so rigidity debarred such boys from taking advantage of such opportunities, viz.: (1) The young apprentice advanced him \$200 with which to help carry on the business, and (2) Mrs. Varney was a correspondent of the New York Tribuse. In the building with the stereotype shop was also the printing office of the Herald, the Free Soil paper of Ohio. The editor of this paper was a pale, siender, young man, bred in the school of John C. Calhoun, yet a staunch Free Soiler, and has since won fame and fortune as Stanley Matthews, now one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, Just as Mr. Clark began to acquire some knowledge of the trade Mr. Varney caucht the Chifornia fover and disposed of his business. His successor did not take to colored apprentices, and Mr. Clark was dismissed. He was nover able thereafter to secure a place in a ster-otyping establishment, About this time his father became suddenly illand died, and Mr. Clark continued the barber business for a short time. In 1849, under the inspiration of Salmon P. Chase, the Democrate of Ohio had received the black laws and authorized the opening of schools for colored children. Mr. Clark was called upon to assist in organizing these schools. In 1855 Mr. Clark issued the Herald of Freeium, which was short itwed. He then took charge of the cliiforial department of the Newport News, a daily Free Soil paper published in Kentucky, and owned by Mr. William S, Bailer, who had been repeated by mobbed. It was against the laws of Kontucky for a colored man to engage in such work, yet for months Mr. Clark has eof the times, in the autumn of 1857 he was called to the charge of the Western District School of Cincinnati. In the apring of 1858 ho joined the staf



philanthropies, and of his progressive views on all the loading questions of the views on all the loading questions of the times affecting his race. He was born in New Jersey in October, 1821, and spent his youth on a farm, taking caser advantage of such school facilities as were accessible in those years, and soon knew how to read, write, and cipher. In 1814 his good father died, and in the spring of the same year, with a pockets, he went to l'hiladelphia, where he labored at whatever his hands could find to do, and continued to add to his store of knowledge. In 1847 he entered the office of the Anti-Blavery Society as clerk. He enjoyed the confidence of John Brown, and his friends were fearful that he would be arrested when that here was captured at hisroed. He had for many years been one of the most active agents of the "Underground Rairoed," and since the war he has written and published a most striking and popular history of the work of that utique institution. After being in business two years, and having met with remarkable success in the same, he was anpointed post suller at Camp William Penn. As a coal merchant he has for many years enjoyed a reputation for tact and integrity which assures him a commanding place in the confidence of the business men of Philadelphia. In charch and charitable works, in all abors for the amelioration of the condition of his race, none has worked more tirelessly and successfully than he. In politics Mr. Still has for many years acied in entire independence of party, and in the lart Presidential election cast his vote for St. John, the Prohibition candidate. Mr. Still has an interesting family, which he has given the alvantage of a liberal education. Few colored men in, the Union passes a more propounced individuality than William Still, and swer still have been more successful in busi-



ROBERT PURVIS.

Ing them there and proceeding to England, where he intended permanently to make his home. But this latter purpose was frustrated by the sudden death of the father. In 1839 young Purvis became interested in Anti-Slavory work through the acquaintance of Benjamin Lundy and William Lloyd Garrison. The American Anti-Slavory Society was formed in 1833 in Philadelphia. He was a member of the Convention and for many years Vice-President of the society. He was also President for many years of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society and a member of the Executive Committee. The Underground Railrond was organized in 1838, and he was made President of it. Since the war Mr. Purvis has been active in all efforts for the betterment of the condition of the race. For a number of years he has been very liberal and independent in his politics, and has led several successful revolts from Republican ring rule in Philadelphia. He is a stanch admirer of President Clevoland, and enjoys the estoem and confidence of the best mon of all parties in his State. He is a man of wealth, and apends his iclaure in quiet and seclusion, being of late years quite broken in health. He has labored long and earnestly for the advancement of his race, and has earned the rest and quiet which he is now able and free to indulge.

T. Thomas Fortunz.

A NEGRO COMES BACK FROM AFRICA.

Anderson Jones (colored) returned to this city a few weeks ago from Liberia, in Africa, where he would in the spring of 1855. He is now at home in Moreon and the women at home, in the entern portion of the city. An Advertigar reporter went of the city and the women in the entern portion of the city. An Advertigar reporter went of the city and the women in the entern portion of the city. An Advertigar reporter went of the city and the story of the travels and trials and stay in the land that does not flow with milk and honey.

To first Montgomery on Feb. 2, 1885, one year ago hast February for New York necessary of the form of the land that does not flow with milk and honey.

To first Montgomery on Feb. 2, 1885, one year ago hast February for New York necessary of the following the first and the first an

HOW THE RUNNER TRAINS.

CHAMPION MYERS ON FOOT RACING. Why Meet Men Belleve That They Are Born
Aprinters - Getting Into Condition and
Practicing the Start - Running on a Watch.

A good many years ago somebody formulated the adaget "You can't improve on nature," and such is the force of epigrammatic statement that to this day there are lots of people who think that the adage conveys the truth. But it does not and in no more conspicuous way is it constantly proven untrue thankin the field of sports, where mechanism and all artificial means for attaining an end are discountenanced. It would seem as if everybody should know how to walk, or run, and that the most advantageous use of the limbs would be the most natural. Possibly this is substantially true, but if it is, it is because nature does not furnish a means of knowing what the natural methods are, and it takes the experience and skill of a trainer to find them out. It therefore happens that the "profes-sional," or trained runner, is bound to beat the untrained athlete, no matter how strong and enduring the latter may be, way out of sight in contest. Can everybody understand just how the champion runners got over the ground so fast? Can the secrets of "sprint" running and long-distance running be told to the uninttiated? Champion Lon Myors says, "Yes, most one in the country betterable to speak authoritatively on the best methods of making the legs wag swiftly.

"To begin with," says Meyers, "the distinction you suggest between short and long distance running is very proper, for the methods employed both in training for and in competng in such events are different in many respects. But success in both kinds of sport is eased upon a style of living that is different from that of the ordinary man. This is generally known, of course, but I doubt if many know the real meaning of training. Most people think it means diet, weak tea, toast, mall quantities of rare beef, and the like. That kind of training is happily a thing of the past. To-day the athlete who intends to compete in some event, be it racing, jumping, boxing, or whatever, cars just about what he pleases. But there are certain ways to train



MODERN DIRE.

that ought to be followed, and it will be necessary to speak of some of these things before it can be made clear what the peculiar methods of a runner are, for training properly includes the teaceing of a man how to start to run, how to run, how to finish, &c.

"First, then, an athlete must look after his stemach. Suppose it is the beginning of the out-door senson and that he has been idling all winter. He must now begin to exercise, not only to get his muscles into trim, but to work off what superfluous flesh he may have acquired. Outsiders frequently think that the latter object is the principal and most important one in a course of training, but they are mistaken. If a man begins to exercise violently after a period of comparative rest he is almost sure to throw his stomach out of condition. To guard against that it is absolutely necessary to take some mild eathartle. I have my own ideas as to what is best to take, but we won't stop now to discuss that. I will say for myself that for the first wook of exercise I limit myself nerty much to prancing about lightly, practising style. Your amateur is apt to go in strong on the first day, for a man never feels better or more able to do big things than the first time that he strips for exercise. The fat man should not suffocate in awaters and go off for a three-mile trot, but should be content with walking. The man who is training to run should eat plenty of hearty wholesoms food, but he had better let pastry alone. I cannot avoid speaking of one more important thing in the line of preparation before I take up the learning how to run; the worst thing an athlete can do is to smoke. This is perhaps generally admitted, and I will not dwell upon it.



"Now let us suppose a man to be in good physical condition, what comes next? He must decide upon the distance he proposes to race. It won't do at all to train in a general way for some weeks before deciding this point. Some men run well for short distances, others are good only in long trials; each man should determine for himself what his natural style is and then cultivate it. Otherwise he will throw time away, for instances are very rare where a man has proven good at both long and short distance runs. Usually the man who attempts to do both makes a failure at both. Sprinting is the hardest kind of running, but most young men think they are just about fitted to excel in it. This is because almost anybody can cover 100 yards inside of twelve seconds without training. Few realize how much ground lies between ten seconds and twelve, or eleven and a half, which is the time occasionally made by young fellows who have not trained. But grant that a man can run well at 100 yards. He must know how to start. There could not be an athistic contest more sensitive to trivial conditions, and a bad start may lose a swift runner many a race. There is only one proper way to start, though in our tournaments you will generally see as many different ways as there are runners. The method of starting that I speak



of is the one adopted by the most noted. Sheffield runners. The position is this: Stand with your left too to the mark with the toot flat. Let the other foot be about twelve or eighteen inches behind with the too turned out and pointing to the soratch at an angle of about forty-five degrees. The feet should be far enough apart to the balance bodywell. If you dig a little hole for the right foot it will not slip back when the word to start is given. When word comes to get ready the whole weight of the body should be rested for the back or right foot, and the knees should be slightly bent. Both feet must be flat on the ground—no tipping and awaring on the toes like a dancing master. The body should be inclined slightly forward, just

enough to get a well-balanced position. Let the left arm hang down so that the hand comes on the outside of the left knee. The right arm should be thrown back until the hand is just off the right hip, both arms to be rigid. Those who try to assume this position for the first time find it awkward, but it must be practised until it becomes easy, and then a man will wonder how he ever thought of standing in any other. But this sonly half of the start, When the word of the start when the word of the start when the word of the start when the word it was to make the same time send his right foot vigorously into the ground. This will send him forward in a straight line, and will at once put him on the stride."

"Do runners have to practise starting from the word?"

"Yes, indeed, they do. Some men are quicker than others to act upon the signal, and the slow once sepecially have to train for the purpose of acquiring promptness; but the securing of a good send-off is important to all, and should be practised from ten to fifteen minutes daily. At each trial the runner should go about twenty-five yards. The best runners do not make a large stride at the beginning; they get into mation by going short on the stride too far in running. It may seem strange, but it is a fact that the most danger to the runner is at the start. Indeed, even jumpers are less liable to sprains and strains than runners. It is the sudden starting of the sinews into activity that makes the danger, and athletes have to be very careful not to overdo the business. Why, during the first week of training the runner should not practise starting at all. After a good start has been acquired, the runner should not practise than 100-yard dash? Well, there is mighty little time allowed for gradations in running, but, nevertheless, the good runner does not go the whole distance at the same speed. A man may run himself out and become completely exhausted in a less distance than 100 yards, at the conditions of each race. If, for instance, he has an antagonlist who



to circumstances and the quality of my com-petitors. If a man is not strong as a sprinter ho will set the pace from the start and run his best throughout. Some men do this always in order to have the satisfaction of feeling when the race is over that they did their best: for nothing makes a man feel werse than to think that if he had put out all his powers instead of holding himself in reserve he might have won.



"Now as to the mile run; we have here a different kind of race to deal with altogether. Sprinters are generally no good at all in a mile run. It is endurance that has to be cuilivated comparatively, and it is a curious fact that most of the successful mile runners started into the athletic business as walkers. It is harder to walk a mile very rapidly than it is to run it. Therefore walking enters considerably into the training for a long distance race. The man who understands all the line points about starting that are essential in sprinting will be none the worse prepared for good work at a mile, but so much attention to this feature is not necessary. But the mile runner must be able to go by the watch, and has to train to take a medium gait and hold it steadily until near the end, when he should be able to make a spurt and finish rapidly."

It need hardly be said that the trained runners keep the mouth closed and brenthe only through the nose. In going at full speed the body is slightly inclined forward and the arms, bent at the eibow, swing easily at each side. The action of the arm in running is akin to that of the pendulum; it tends to regulate itself, for the greater the speed the shorter should be the arm. Excessive swinging of the arms is always avoided. It taxes the wind power and is as bad as preventing the arms from swinging at all. There are some successful sprint runners who carry a small block of wood or a cork in each hand while in the race. This is done to prevent a cramping of the fingers when they close into the palm in the excitement of the run.

The Fraud in Philadelphia.

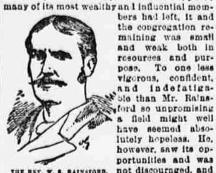
From the Philadelphia News. Walking down Chestnut street yesterday af-ternoon I noticed, in company with George Bernard, a tall, substantially built man with a long frested beard and wearing a well-wrinkled frock coat and a high silk hat from which last season's sheen had disappeared. His manner showed that he was a stranger within our gates. His awkward walk and the way in which he gaped at the displays in our wonderful shop windows apparently betrayed the rustle gentleman newly within the borders of metropolitan civilization. There was nothing about him to attract notice, and his presence on the promonade did not cause a single head to turn.

Rutherford B. Hayes moved among us as a stranger in a strange land, and no hat was lifted in reverence to one who has filled, or rather attempted to fill, erence to one who has filled, or rather attempted to fill, the highest office in the sit of the republic. Those, and they are many, who believe that he accepted an honor that rightfully belonged to another might took unon his prising note obliving as quickly as a sort of retribution, but as a matter of fact he by permitted to pass by the unnoticed simply because the American people, who innoticed simply because the American people, who the other properties are the account of the benchmark, no longer for the continuous and the point of the continuous of the point of the point and or sectable for a point account of the point and the section of the point of the section of the point and the section of the point of the section of the sec

A HANDSOME MEMORIAL.

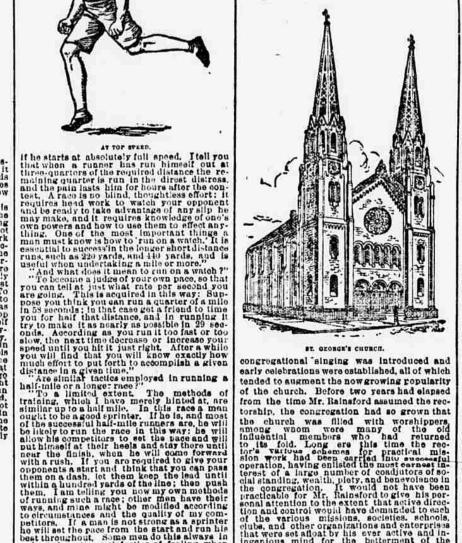
THE NEW BUILDING IN THE REAR OF Br. George's church.

A Pince in which the Extensive Mission Work of the Church can be avel and Con-venient Conducted-An Energette Rector, St. George's Church, when the Ray, W. S. Rainsford was called to its charge, was little more than a memory of its former self. The fame given to it by Milnor, Tyng, and Williams all belonged to the past. For a year and a half its pulpit had only had chance supplies; many of its most wealthy an I influential members had left. It and



portunities and was THE RST. W. S. RAINSFORD. not discouraged, and the results achieved by and through him sufficlently demonstrate that he was the right man in the right place.

Mr. Rainsford was born in Ireland in 1850. and graduated at Cambridge University, England, in 1872. After a short service as curate at St. Giles, Norwich, England, he came to this country, and for a few months was associated with the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., as assistant. Then, for two years, he did mission work in various parts of this country and Canada, finally becoming senior assistant in St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, where he took sole charge upon the failure of the health of the venerable dean, the Rev. Dr. Grasette. From there he was called to the rectorship of St. George's Church, New York, in January, 1883. As a condition to his acceptance, he required that the pew system should be abandoned and the church made free, which was done, and has been an important element in the rapid and great improvement in its affairs. By his advice the choir was enlarged and brought down nearer to the congregation.



practicable for Mr. Rainsford to give his porsonal attention to the extent that active direction and control would have demanded to each of the various missions, societies, schools, clubs, and other organizations and enterprises that were set affoat by his ever active and iningenious mind for the betterment of the moral, social, and physical welfare of his parishioners. He obtained, therefore, two able assistants—the Rev. Lindsay Parker and the Rev. Henry Wilson—and their help has, been of inestimable value.

As the work went on it became evident that the greatest obstacle to be overcome was the lack of proper pinces in which to centralize and conduct it. The Sunday school, which had grown to have 1.400 pupils, had proper accommodation for only a little more than one-third of that number. Soveral of the organizations formed with a view to utilizing social attractions for moral influence upon the young of both sexes, were without suitable rooms; the usefulness of other enterprises was vastly impaired bylack of facilities that were contemplated as essential to the scheme in which they were a part; and, finally, the enforced scattering of the several departments that were parts of the system of that imposing strength and effectiveness that it would have gained from concentration and visible unity. In this emergency the proffer of a building that should bring together all these departments, with accommodations for each, seemed a providential dispensation.

It was proposed by members of the inner the formal such an edifice as a memorial to the aforesaid Charles and Louisa K. Tracy. Mr. Tracy was for many years, and up to the time of his death, a warden of St. George's Church, had been prominent in the promotion of all the noble works inaugranted by Mr. Rainsford, and was, in all respects, one of the most prominent laymen in the diocese.



THE MUNICIPAL HOUSE.

The ground chosen for the Memorial House, and upon which its walls have now reached the top of the first story, is just wast of the rectory, on Sixteenth street—formerly eccupied in part by the old chapel—and has a frontage of 80 feet, with a deeth of 115 feet. In architectural style it will harmonize with the handsome and imposing old church of St. George's, at the conner of the street fronting on Stuy resunt square, and its material will be the same as that employed in the sacred pile—red sandstone; but in the new construction a lighter effect will be produced by the aid of carved reliefs. Since tracered windows, and less massiveness of lines, so that without losing its ecclesiastical character it will suggest a feeling more in barmony with its semi-secular purposes. Leopoid Edits is the architect, but the designs for adaptation of the various parts of the building to their respective uses, and aimest all the details, are to be credited to Mr. Hainsford.

The Momorial House will cover all the ground assigned for it, and will be in height, from the ground to the caves. If feet; to the top of the gable cross. 110 feet and to the top of the lower, 136 feet. It will be fire proof throughout, with massive walls, from floor beams, hades exchanged to the content of the foors and interior

snow, tired, and with no prospect of rest. He started down the street an outcast and a wanderer, and no doubt the little orphan presented a pitiful sight. It touched the heart of Policeman John Dunn, at any rate, and he took the

a pitful sight. It touched the heart of Policeman John Dunn, at any rate, and he took the little Irish boy to the police station, which stood then and for many years afterward, at the corner of Broome street and Centre Market place. There the little fellow spent a comfortable night, and he went home with Policeman Dunn in the morning. This brief taste of botter things was enough to unfit him for a life of contentment in a tonement, and he never returned to the door which had been closed against him.

Where the police station once stood in Broome street, at the corner of Contro Market place, the imposing new building of the Broome Street Tabernacio now rears its joint tower, and the flev. John Dooly, its pastor, and the life of the manifold enterprises which the Tabernacie has undertaken for the betterment of the condition of the people in the Fourteenth ward, is its same. John Dooly who, neatly forty years ago, slept in the police station on that same site, a homoless ward, and the word for a night of a humane policeman.

From the home of Policeman Dunn, Johnny Dooly entered the Leake & Wates Orphan liouse, and lator was sent into control New York, where he served an apprenticeship as a farmer's lad. Meantime, removed entirely from the rougher surroundings of his boylood, young Dooly's thoughts turned toward the future. He studied for the ministry, suspended those studies to serve for three years in the Army of the Polonac, went west for a few years after the war, and in 1872 was called back to New York City Mission. He spent ten years at the Carmel Chapel in the Bowers, and some time at Carmel Chapel in the Bowers, and some time at Carmel Chapel in the Bowers, and some time at Carmel Chapel in the Bowers, and some time at Carmel Chapel in Grand street, where he worked among the poor, whose week he knew York City Mission, He spent ten years at the Carmel Chapel in the Bowers, and some time at Carmel Chapel in Grand street, where he worked among the poor, whose week he knew York City Mission, He spent ten years

REMEMBER DECEMBER 19, 1848, Pagin 27-10,

The date is that of the night of the big fire, when Johnny Booly stald out over hours and flually slept in the police station on this site. The yerse from the 27th Psaim is appropriate:

When my father and my mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up.

When my father and my mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me sp.

The Tabernacle is a striking building, and its work is never finished. It stands in the mildst of a population of 30,000 people, and is the only English-speaking Protestant Church in the Fourteenth ward. Over 100,000 persons in the arguesta have attended the regular and special services in the church during the year just closed. Services of one kind and snother are held every day in the year, and on Sunday there are five separate services in the church, and Bible classes.

Besides the raligious exercises, there are given during the senson literary and musical enfectanments; there is a free library and reading room and a gymnasium. Lessons are given in piah cooking to the women of the ward. Two trained nurses are busy every day in the year visiting among the sick poor.

Speaking of the great amount of werk which the Tabernacle has undertaken to direct, the liev. John Dooly, the paster, sahi:

"A church among working people must be kept busy and never idle. We have fifteen religious services every week through the year, for some neople would be shut out from these privinges if we had less. The secular agencies of the church do grood in ways in which the other services could not. We hope the time is not distant when we shall have missionaries on the streat at night, scatching for the lost and erring, taking them back to their houses, or piacing them in shelter where they will be helped to keep away from their templations."

The church is built of red brice, and handsomely finished and desorated within. It cost, appear from the land, about 18,000, and is paid for. The tower is massive and effective, as well as useful. The seating capacity of the main auditorium is about 1,500 and this room can be divised by movable partitions.

walls illned with glazed tricks, exceeding inspected from England for this callific. Two one for the company of pockers, but had also minus also the coveted. In 1881 a German man-of-owar sailed in toro down the Spanish flag from the Captair's station and setup the flag of Germany. The Spanish papers began to take up the outrage and prominently mentioned Capt. Holeomb, whose name stood at the head of a petition to King Alfonso to look out for his flag.

All through the first part of 1885 no letter came from Capt. Holeomb, At iast one day Mr. Gutterrex saw in Los Aoredades a bare announcement that in May le had been assassinated in the island of Yap. It was about the time that the dispute between Germany and Spain regarding Yap and other islands was referred to the Pore for arbitration. He Pope decided in favor of Spain, though Germany was allowed to keep coaing stations and some plantations on the islands. Mrs. Gutterrex waited in vain for some information regarding the death of hor brother. In November she wrote to Secretary Rayer and he replied that he had heard nothing of Capt. Holeomb's death. Capt. Holeomb had claimed an American citizenship all his life, and at every port he entered. A few months later she wrote to the American Consul at Mantia, who replied that he had heard nothing of Capt. Holeomb's death, Capt. Holeomb had alimeration. She wrote to Secretary Whitney, to the American Consul at Hong Kong to the Minister at Madrid, and to all points that could possibly give her information. Officially she could get no information. Secretary Whitney said that a man-of-war had reported Capt. Holeomb's death at Washington and he advised her low rits to Capt. Mediensey at Yokehama. She did so, and received this reply:

U. S. Osarres, Yoketasa, Jarax Spat, Il 1886.

Mansa: Your better of July 29 has just been received heard of your condition. And the ceived this reply:

U. S. Osarres, Yoketasa, Jarax Spat, Il 1886.

Mansa: Your better of July 29 has just been received heard of your condition. And the search of the was kind seemed that a May, but he hole show a companied thus and one of whom was in the hoat at the lumb he

From the Washington Evening Star. Two men are lying at the point of death in laurens county, teorgia, each under errest for the sampled murder of the other. C. F. Perce had ranted been land, which was sursequently taken from him and iven to Robert Wimberty. The inter made some disagging remarks about Plerce. Perce next Wimberty arranging remarks about Plerce.

Gambiers are Much the Same Iverywhers.

From the Paking Signal.

For the past two weeks, ever since the hoppraing exammonishmenced, a lot of share, good-locking
indians have been indinging about the town. They own
race horses, was good clothes and the shootest of
biangels, and carry plenty of siver. Old settlers know
them well. They are the gambiers of the Moses trice,
and yearly make their pilrimayes to this
point at the lime when the Yakina and
kincellat Indians are well provided with money
samped by laturing in the hop field. They are
expect one players—up to all the tricks—and are not
atract to it yither skill and nerve with the sports
fromlersman to the north, with whom they frequently
the long marks of draw, and offentions to their and
its marks are sachildress and they have been
pennes in a produgal manner. This reason is just a receintion of the last and many previous tone, and Moses's
house Indian and marks earner will pass a lean and
hungry winter.